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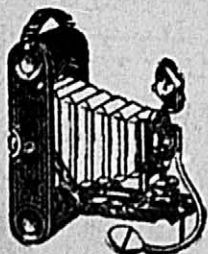
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CANON CODY DEALS WITH BIG PROBLEM

Education Necessary For Reconstruction.

LARGE ATTENDANCE.

Libraries Needed For Hospitals and Returned Men's Clubs.

The first of a series of lectures given under the auspices of the Alumnae Society in aid of the Soldiers' Libraries was held in the Royal Victoria College last evening. It was presided over by Miss Hurlbatt, who opened her remarks by stating how many libraries were founded for the soldiers. These were in Prince of Wales Hospital, Mount Royal Hospital, the military wards of the Royal Victoria Hospital, St. Anne's Hospital and the two hospitals at St. Agathe. She then introduced the speaker of the evening, Ven. Archdeacon Cody. The subject of his lecture was "Education as a Factor of National Life." Dr. Cody treated this in a very amiable manner. A summary of his remarks may be found in the following:

Soldiers, when they returned, called for good books, and these were given to them. It is a very encouraging sign, as it shows their determination to better their former position.

The university may be termed the pioneer of systematized education, for in this they have been leaders. A summary of the history of universities was then given. The first universities were easy and free institutions. No one ever knew if they were incorporated or not. A great instructor at that time could attract a student to that university where he was. In due time the Popes took a hand in forming universities. Scotland owes a lot to the Popes in this respect. Universities in America sprang up from gifts from beneficent persons. Harvard, Yale and McGill owe their origin in this way. All these are charged with the duty of intellectual leadership.

Dr. Cody then went on to talk of Reconstruction, and said that now reconstruction means the establishment of a better and purer world. This is a (Continued on Page Two.)

PROMINENT GRAD. OF MEDICINE DIES

Late Dr. Molson Practised Here For More Than Forty Years.

Dr. William Alexander Molson, a graduate of McGill, and one of the leading physicians of Montreal, died Sunday morning at his home, 384 Sherbrooke street west. About six months ago he was stricken with a heart disease which gradually grew worse and which threatened his life for the past month. The late Dr. Molson was a member of the prominent Montreal family of that name, and was well known in this city, where he practised medicine for more than the past forty years.

Dr. Molson was born in Montreal on August 27th, 1852, the son of the late John Molson of Belmont Hall, who was president of the Molsons Bank, and grandson of the late Hon. John Molson, one of the pioneers of the industrial, shipping and financial life of Montreal, and the founder of the Molsons Bank. His mother was Anne Molson, daughter of the late William Molson, who was associated with his brother in the organization of the bank which bears their name.

The late physician was educated at the Montreal High School and McGill, where he was a classmate of the late Sir William Osler, Bart., and from which he graduated in 1874. After obtaining his M.D. degree, he followed the course of the Royal College of Surgeons in London, and served one year in the St. Thomas Hospital, London. He completed his studies in Vienna and Edinburgh, returning to Montreal in 1877, from which time he engaged in a very successful practice.

It is said that his mother on her death-bed requested that as a physician he would never forget the wants of the poor and friendless. Dr. Molson surely followed this out, devoting a great deal of his time to charitable work and to practice for which he neither asked nor received payment.

He was senior physician at the Montreal General Hospital, and was examining surgeon in the Montreal Garrison Artillery during the Northwest Re-

WHAT'S ON

TO-DAY.

Skating on Campus Rink opens.
5.15 p.m.—Meeting of Constitutional Party in the Union.
6.00 p.m.—Basketball practice at the Central "Y".
6.00 p.m.—Hockey practice of Intermediate and Junior teams.

Coming.

Jan. 7th, 5.00 p.m.—Meeting of Badge Committee.
Jan. 7th, 5.15 p.m.—Wrestling practice at the Union.
Jan. 8th, 8.00 p.m.—Meeting of Political Economy Club.
Jan. 23rd—Informal Dance at Union.

PRECAUTIONS ARE TAKEN FOR DANCE

Men Must Register Ladies' Name—Grounds Tickets Necessary.

It was announced yesterday that an informal dance would be held in the Union on Friday evening, January the twenty third. The tickets for this dance will be placed on sale next Monday morning, in the Union, and the limited number will be sold to the first applicants. It is impossible to accommodate all of the students who wish to attend the dance, and it is therefore necessary to give the tickets to those who make the application for them first. It will be necessary for every student to sign his name and that of his partner before being sold tickets for the dance. Anyone who is unable to give the name of his partner will not be sold tickets, so that it would be advisable for all who intend to be present at the function to make all the necessary arrangements this week, in order not to be disappointed.

As at the last dance, there will only be a sufficient number allowed in the hall to permit dancing without any discomfort from overcrowding. Subscription for the dance will be two dollars a couple. The dance will be restricted entirely to students, and anyone may be called upon to show his grounds pass when applying for tickets. Anyone failing to show the pass when requested will not be given a ticket and they will not be reserved.

Arrangements are being made whereby some excellent refreshments will be secured for the evening of the dance, and it promises to be as good, if not better, than any held before Christmas. As in the past the refreshments will be served at tables in the large rooms on the ground floor.

The dance committee promises to have an orchestra that will suit everyone who enjoys dancing. With this, and other arrangements, being prepared, one of the most enjoyable evenings of the session should be had by everyone present at the dance.

EDITOR SUFFERS PAINFUL INJURY

Attempting To Defend Young Lady He Receives a Broken Arm.

An unfortunate accident happened to L. E. Reford, a news editor of the "Daily," and a prominent member of the 1921 Annual Board. Returning home along Sherbrooke street early in the morning of New Year's Day, "Scop," as he is called, owing to his marked ability for collecting startling and original news, resorted in the distance two men of rather disreputable appearance accosting an unescorted young lady. Acting on the spur of the moment, without a single thought of his own safety, he rushed at the thugs and engaged in combat with them. After several minutes of intense fighting, the two rowdies, evidently sensing that they were getting the worst of the struggle, made off into the darkness. Reford attempted to follow them, but as he was in a very weak condition he soon lost sight of them. He soon noticed that he had been hurt in the left arm, but thought nothing of the matter until he reached home, when he thought it advisable to consult a physician. After an examination, the doctor pronounced his injuries as a broken arm. From latest reports the limb is doing nicely, and Reford expects to be able to take charge of the paper next Thursday night, as usual.

He was a member of the Mount Royal Club, the St. James Club, the Montreal Hunt Club and the Forest and Stream Club. His love of the outdoor life and sports was great, and he travelled extensively.

Dr. Molson married Miss Esther Shepherd, a sister of the former Dean of the Medical Faculty. She died some years ago. He is survived by one son, W. Hobart Molson, who is engaged in banking, and one daughter, who married the only son of the late Sir William Van Horne.

BIG ARENA WILL HOUSE MANY FANS

McGill Figures In Initial Game.

TWO GAMES TO-NIGHT.

Junior Practice At Campus Rink At 6 O'clock.

The Montreal Amateur Senior City League will inaugurate its season to-night at the new Mount Royal Arena, at eight o'clock, when McGill meets Westmount in the first fixture of the evening, to be followed by M.A.A.A. vs. Victoria. The new Arena, at the corner of St. Urbain and Mount Royal Ave., is fairly handy for students, as it is only ten or fifteen minutes' walk distant from the New Medical Building.

The game will consist of three periods of twenty minutes each. There has been a considerable change in the rules, the chief difference being that now a forward pass is allowable so long as the player skates the puck outside before the latter touches the puck. This eliminates a great deal of the delay that formerly resulted from the frequent face-offs that were necessary under the old rules, and consequently makes the game much faster.

Although Eric Parsons is out of the game for some time at least, the Red and White will undoubtedly present a formidable forward line in "Boo" Anderson, Russell and Behan, while Cully and Heney make a defence that should be hard to beat. This is practically the same team that was used on the trip during the Christmas holidays, four games being played in a week by them. The net minding will be entrusted to either Clarke or Timmins, while Dineen and Earle Anderson will be spares.

The members of the Intermediate hockey squad have been improving steadily. Peverley, McNaughton, Lyall, Gallery and Lally are especially giving a good account of themselves. So far, however, they have not had much opportunity in real games, although in last Saturday's Intermediate match McNaughton and Lyall exhibited some very good fast hockey. When they get in a little more practising and get into better form, they may possibly be given a try-out on the senior team.

(Continued on Page Two.)

SIGNIFICANT UNION OF CANADA & U.S.

Students Of Both Countries Gathered For Common Purpose.

Especially significant and full of promise is the union between the American and Canadian students, who are bound together by a common tradition in the deepest things of life—those pertaining to religion, language and laws; by the recent sacrificial experiences, through the blending of hopes and fears, of blood and tears; and, above all, by the common responsibilities and destinies in the realm of the unrelenting outreach of these two nations. In a convention like this, moreover, our horizon widens as we look into the faces of the hundreds of our foreign guests. Looking southward, we remind ourselves that here are delegates from Mexico, Cuba, Porto Rico, Costa Rica, Salvador, Venezuela, Colombia, Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, Chile and Peru.

Looking eastward, we find in our midst, delegates from England, Scotland, France, Holland, Switzerland, Spain, Italy, Scandinavia, Poland, Czech-Slovakia, Greece, Bulgaria, Rumania and Russia. Looking westward, across Asia, we recognize representatives of Japan, Korea, Siberia, Siam, the Philippines, India, Ceylon, Armenia, Syria and other parts of the old Turkish areas.

Looking even farther afield, we remind ourselves that here are gathered representatives from different parts of the African continent and from far away Australia. The Des Moines convention unquestionably constitutes the most cosmopolitan student convention ever held. This lends the largest possible significance to the third purpose which brought us together, that of realizing our unity. How essential is this, because the undertaking of rebuilding the world along Christian lines is so vast, so difficult, so urgent, that it is hopeless to expect to accomplish it unless the coming leaders of all lands and races are brought into common understanding and sympathy and devote themselves to a common programme.—Des Moines Daily.



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IT'S UP TO YOU MEDICINE

It would seem a rather inappropriate time to bring up such a topic as Convocation, but a vision of last year's exercises urges us to place before those who decide upon such things a question which has arisen in the mind of many who have graduated.

Why is Convocation at McGill not a success? The most obvious reason arises from the fact that the Senior years do not work together. The Arts men with those from Science and Law plan their exercises in advance of the men from Medicine and as a result the plans are not so great a success as might be expected, if the whole University worked together. Last spring the committees in charge of graduation exercises found great difficulty in getting sufficient support in order that such could be possible at all. It was even thought that the graduation dance would have to be abandoned when only a few more than a score signified their intention of going. Thus it is at McGill that this greatest event in a College man's life—graduation and its attendant ceremonies—is fast becoming a mere gathering where diplomas are being handed out to those who spent four long years in anticipation of that very event.

Something must and will be done to remedy such a condition. Why not this year? "Impossible," you say without thinking. Is it not possible for Medicine to compromise with the other faculties and curtail their course a week while the others delay the same number of days. Such a change would eliminate the one great difficulty. The Arts Seniors have already signified their willingness to postpone their part a week in anticipation that Medicine will meet them half way. If the Faculty of Medicine plays her part, then this one problem will be solved.

With this cleared up we picture for next May such a Convocation as will astonish Montrealers, and those who graduate will feel that it has been a fitting termination to four or five years of patient and hard work. We see headlines in Montreal papers announcing the gala week, and the Standard's supplement filled with pictures of the last farewell of the class of 1920. Tennis, banquets, dances, lawn parties representing every graduating man, all find a place in the schedule and not one individual ever thinks of missing those last precious opportunities of meeting "the gang." It is up to you, Medicine!

THE OPENING GAME

To-night Montrealers will be given their first opportunity of seeing the Senior City Hockey League hockey teams in action this season, when two games are scheduled to take place at the Mount Royal Arena, situated at the corner of St. Urbain and Mount Royal Avenue. Incidentally these two matches will serve to introduce the big rink to the public, as the building has just been completed.

Comprising as it does all the largest and most influential amateur Athletic Associations in Montreal, as well as the Victorias and McGill, both of which in past times were intimately connected with the history and development of Canada's most popular winter sport, the Montreal Amateur City Hockey League should enjoy a most successful season. Never before has there been such great interest taken by the public in all kinds of sport. With the return of most of the veterans from overseas, there is an amplitude of material that should enable all the teams to present formidable line-ups. Consequently some very keen competition is anticipated.

The McGill team which will make its initial appearance on local ice to-night is generally regarded as a strong and evenly balanced one. As a result of the trip undertaken during the Christmas vacation the men are in fine condition and have become accustomed to play together, so that they will undoubtedly give a good account of themselves. Needless to say, however, a team always plays better when encouraged and spurred on by the cheers of its friends. Hence it only remains for the students to turn out in support of the representatives of the Red and White, in order that the latter may continue to uphold successfully the name of McGill in sport.

NOTICES

Members of executives and others are requested to look under this heading for notices of all festivities. Each notice is absolutely official. The Editor will not be responsible for errors in articles unless the time and date are written out in full when they are sent in.

SCIENCE SENIORS.

All arrangements have now been completed for the Science graduation picture. Every member of Science '20 is urged to get down to Notman's studio, 471 Union Avenue, as soon as possible and have his own photograph taken. It only takes about twenty or twenty-five minutes from the time you leave the college buildings to go to Notman's until you are back in the grounds again. If you have an hour off in the morning, go down to the photographer's and finish the matter up for good and all. Notman's are open until 5.30 p.m. If you are busy all day every day go down at five o'clock, and do it soon.

Every man must pay \$1.00 down at the time of sitting, which ensures his photograph being inserted in the group. The photographers have a list of the class, and every member of the class is responsible that his own name is on the list in the form he wants to appear in the big picture. 18 x 22 inch copies of the group picture are \$1.00 each, and the prices for extra prints made from the negative used for the group are as follows:—\$12.00 finish—\$7.00 per dozen. \$10.00 finish—\$5.00 per dozen. \$8.00 finish—\$4.00 per dozen.

ARTS SENIORS.

All members of Arts '20, who will be in the graduation class, and who have not already had their pictures taken, should have this done immediately. The photographs are being made by Notman & Son, on Union Avenue, and they will be prepared to take them at any time during the day. Every man is required to pay the sum of one dollar, at the time of sitting, to pay for the cost of making the picture. Gowns will be supplied by the photographer for use in the picture.

BASKETBALL PRACTICE.

The following players are requested to be on hand at 6 o'clock, on the Central "Y" gym floor for basketball practice. In the event of their being no water the intercollegiate team, alone, will have a signal practice. This is most important and every player is expected to turn out.

Hay, Montgomery, L. Kern, P. Seath, Perrault, Coriveau, Little, M. Kern, M. Levitt, Don Fos, Ed. Clarke, Ed. Crain, McLean, Ferguson and Velthe.

HOCKEY PRACTICE.

There will be a practice of the Intermediate and Junior teams at the Campus rink at 6.00 p.m. All hockey players in college under the age of twenty are requested to turn out, as the team will be picked to-night for the Junior game to-morrow night.

ATTENTION WRESTLERS.

A wrestling practice will be held in the Union at 5.15 p.m. to-morrow night. This will be the opening practice of the year and Mr. Smith has promised to show a large number of new holds.

A meeting of the Badge Committee will be held in the Union at 5.00 p.m. on Wednesday. Will O'Brien and Ben kindly attend?

BIOGRAPHIES.

All Juniors are requested to hand their biographies to their faculty representatives as soon as possible.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Junior's are reminded once again that their photographs are wanted for the Annual. Only a few are outstanding, but even this hinders and complicates the work.

POLITICAL ECONOMY CLUB.

The fourth meeting of the Political Economy Club will be held on Thursday, January 8. Papers will be read by Messrs. R. D. Taylor and G. R. Caverhill on "The Agrarian and Racial Parties in Canada: Their Programme and Their Influence." Free discussion will follow.

All members of the club are urged to keep this date in mind.

BIG ARENA WILL HOUSE MANY FANS

(Continued from Page One.)

It is necessary to get the Junior team organized at once, as there is a game scheduled for to-morrow night in the Junior League. Consequently, all men under the age of twenty are requested to turn out for a practice, as the Junior team will be picked on the showing. J. D. Sutherland, Miss E. Tilton, Miss H. Thompson.

EDITORIAL NOTE

A great deal of dissatisfaction arose in the first and second years of Medicine over an editorial which appeared in these columns with reference to their banquet. It was finally embodied in a motion and handed to the Students' Council through the Medical Society. The motion demanded that an apology be forced from the "Daily" for language used in that editorial.

At a special meeting of the Council that body expressed itself as being heartily in sympathy with the spirit of the editorial. This decision was arrived at after it was pointed out by the "Daily" that the editorial in question had reference not to each individual member of the class but only to those members who were guilty of the offence.

DELEGATES AT CONVENTION NUMBER 49

McGill Was Well Represented.

MACDONALD ALSO.

Trip Down Enjoyed—Arrived Last Tuesday—Special Train.

(By Special Correspondent of "McGill Daily.")

McGill is at Des Moines, and she is there in strength. Last Sunday a trainload of forty-nine delegates from greater McGill pulled out of the Windsor Station, bound for Iowa. All were in high spirits at the prospects and purpose of the Convention, and after the various delegates had been sorted out, they were assigned to their respective berths. As only one car was allotted to the McGill people, some long-to-be-remembered crowding resulted, but by dint of much "bunking-together," everyone managed to find at least one-half of an upper berth.

The train arrived at Toronto at 8 a.m., and here the McGill car was coupled onto a special train of Eastern Canadian delegates. Twelve Pullman coaches were needed on this special, and as it ran ahead of the regular Toronto-Chicago train, it made great time. At frequent intervals the McGill men made a tour of the train for the purpose of letting Toronto know that Old McGill could yell quite as well in a Pullman car as up on the stadium.

Detroit was reached at 2.30 p.m. Monday, but all the delegates saw of Detroit was the station platform. The train got to Chicago at 11 p.m., and as it was scheduled to stay there for an hour, all counted on seeing a part of Chicago's famous "loop" at night. The train stopped in the yards, however, and all the expectant delegates saw of "Chi." were sundry electric signs proclaiming to all the value and lasting qualities of a well-known brand of chewing gum, and such commodities.

The train pulled into Des Moines itself at 11 a.m. on Tuesday, an hour or two behind schedule. Des Moines, as a city, was a great surprise to all the Canadians because, whereas the majority were expecting to find a sort of half-grown hamlet, Des Moines is decidedly the opposite. It has a population of 130,000 people, is the Iowa State Capital, a great railroad centre, from which roads radiate to all parts of the continent. It has hotels in abundance, covers nearly twenty square miles, has a fine city and interurban car service, and a host of as hospitable citizens as can be found anywhere on the continent.

At the present time, there are eight thousand delegates here, of which four hundred have come from Canada. There are almost a thousand universities and colleges represented, from parts as far distant as California and Maine, British Columbia and Nova Scotia, Manitoba and Florida.

The McGill representatives are: N. E. Peterson, Diocesan College. E. F. Bennett, Diocesan College. D. R. Morrison, Presbyterian College. C. K. Matheson, Presbyterian College. Robt. Hall, Presbyterian College. Chas. Davis, Wesleyan College. Thos. Turrell. W. F. Kelloway. Prof. Chas. Bieler. J. E. Lloyd, Congregational College. A. McLean, Arts '20. D. H. Moore, Arts '22. H. R. C. Avison, Arts '22. W. R. Kennedy, Arts '22. W. F. Macklalar, Arts '22. E. C. Amarson, Arts '23. H. Wells, Arts '23. N. Ege, Arts '23. J. W. Scott, Med. '21. W. D. S. Jamieson, Med. '21. A. L. Caldwell, Med. '21. A. F. Beamish, Med. '21. S. W. Britton, Med. '23. F. O. Facey, Med. '20. H. Campbell, Med. '20. J. B. Ross, Med. '24. M. Forrest, Med. '24. A. I. Smith, Law '21. J. Bieler, Science '23. P. E. Radley, Science '23. J. C. McKay, B.A., M.C.

Miss H. Nichol, Arts '20. Miss Q. Savage, Arts '20. Miss Matheson, Arts '21. Miss J. Henderson, Arts '22. Miss L. Kerr, Arts '23. Miss R. Goodwin, B.A., Arts '15. Miss E. Percival, Med. '22. Macdonald—M. A. Jull, J. S. Buchanan, J. D. Sutherland, Miss E. Tilton, Miss H. Thompson.

MONDAY NIGHT AT THE THEATRES

THE ORPHEUM.

The Orpheum Players this week present "Yes or No," a dramatic contrast in a prologue, three acts and an epilogue. The plot of the play revolves around the fates of two women, one of whom agreed to leave her husband for another man, and the other, who refused to do so. The stage is divided into two halves, on each of which parallel incidents in the lives of the two women are portrayed.

The company showed the effects of the short time at their disposal in which to study the parts. Unfortunately, the prompting and stage directing could be heard nearly half way through the house.

Margaret Knight, as Mrs. Berry, the wife with a conscience, was the most pleasing player of the evening. Her portrayal of the part was not over-acted as were several of the others. Helen Beresford, as Margaret Vane, had some heavy acting in her role, and acquitted herself very creditably. Dr. Malloy rendered a good interpretation of a family physician. Wm. Naughton, as Jack Berry, was up to his usual standard. A. S. Byron, the new comedian, was very good in the role of a drummer. The rest of the cast was fair.

THE HOLMAN.

The main picture at the Holman this week is a grim melodrama featuring Houdini, the strong man, in a series of thrilling adventures. He plays the part of a young reporter who becomes involved in a murder mystery, being arrested as a murderer.

As usual, no shackles are to be found that can hold Houdini. His escape from prison is highly spectacular. Relieving himself of a strait-jacket and numerous handcuffs and chains, he bends aside the iron bars of the window of his cell, climbs an almost perpendicular wall to the roof two storeys above, finds a convenient rope attached to a flag staff, climbs by means of it to the ground, makes an escape in a passing motor truck, and hides himself to temporary safety. Recaptured half a dozen times, he is never at a loss for a method of escape. The climax is reached when he swings himself by a rope from the wing of an aeroplane in which he is pursuing his deadly enemy, who has taken temporary possession of Houdini's lady love, and drops neatly into the safe enemy's aeroplane. The plane, with its three occupants, comes crashing to earth. Houdini and his girl are saved—to live happily ever after. The deadly enemy turns out to have committed the murder, and is convicted.

Among the other pictures is an interesting one dealing with the shrimp-fishing industry in Louisiana, and another explaining the traits of character which different kinds of handwriting signify. The week's comedy is amusing.

THE GAYETY.

A show that is sure to be popular with the McGill followers of burlesque this week is presented at the Gayety Theatre by the "Girls-Do-Looks," with the witty Jas. Watson and Will H. Cohan. These two Hebrew comedians are seen to good advantage as lawyers, Jake Slotkin and Abe Siltkin, respectively, whose comical sayings produce much merriment and hearty laughs. Special mention should be made of Mr. Watson in his laugh-making monologue, and of both Hattie Deane and Hilda Le Roy, whose singing and dancing are above the average in beauty and interest.

The chorus is prettily costumed and well trained, but a good many of the members were not up to the accustomed standard. However, the show is of high order; slap-stick comedy is at a minimum—and in following the scenes, right through to the beautiful closing one of the Butterfly Hall, a great deal of enjoyment and entertainment may be had.

CANON CODY DEALS WITH BIG PROBLEM

(Continued from Page One.)

newer scheme than in the old days of '14. In those days, reconstruction only meant the demobilization of the army to the civil life. Education is linked with every system of reconstruction. It is the most fundamental thing in it. Now very few would have an unskilled man operate on them. A still larger number would handle their case in court, an even greater number could preach better sermons than they are accustomed to hear on a Sunday. A great number can handle the editorial columns of a newspaper, but everyone thinks he is an educationalist.

Archdeacon Cody then went on to say that many plans have been adopted by the educationalists but none have been very successful. We must make our people know that education is vital in reconstructing. This is illustrated in the case of Japan. Fifty years ago Japan was a sealed nation. She did not want to lose her identity, to be submerged in other nations; still, she craved certain things that the Western nations had. To-day, she is one of the leading nations; by the power of education she has copied her Western neighbors.

Education is bound to make the world safe for democracy. All the

trouble to-day can be righted by education.

Education will make its possessor a person of the world. It will develop the mind. It comes to every class of the whole community and puts into their hands the key of the door of a golden future. Everybody is interested in education.

A system of education is absolutely necessary. This cannot be dispensed with. If this is applied to a state, we must consider what binds the state together; common ideas and common memories will always bind a state together.

The next step that must be taken is the realization of the tremendous force of education. This great force must be properly applied.

The next step must be that it must reach all classes of the community, and the regularity of attendance must be an important item in this.

The next thing is to realize that there the three aspects in a human being: First, as an individual; second, as a worker; and, third, as a communal worker. The leisure hours of a child should be used more pleasantly, and education should train one to be a good companion to himself.

The meeting was then adjourned. The second lecture of the series will be given by Mr. A. G. Racey, cartoonist of the Montreal Star, on January 26. He will give a lecture, illustrated with drawings, on "The Pleasures and Horrors of Peace."

The third lecture will be given some time in February by Mr. C. H. Scammell, Asst. Deputy Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.

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LLOYD WRITES OF CANADA'S PART

The following letter received from one of McGill's delegates, J. E. Lloyd, is descriptive of Canada's reception at this great international convention.—The Coliseum where the Student Volunteer meetings are being held seats over 7,800. It is well decorated with Canadian flags in position of honor side by side with American.

The Canadian delegation has the place of honor, the ground floor seats nine to sixteen across the hall. The building has two galleries and the colleges, state to state are grouped around.

During the time occupied by delegates in getting to their seats, the proceedings are enlivened at each meeting by college yells and the songs of the colleges. The first Canadian college yell was given by McGill, and it was received with cheers and applause. Toronto followed with their yell and then an all Canada yell—"Johnny Canuck, Johnny Canuck, if you're not with us you're out of luck"—was given.

The convention was opened by John R. Mott.

Thursday evening a delegation rendered "My Country 'Tis of Thee," and the whole convention stood and sang it. The Canadians kept standing and started "God Save the King," and the whole crowd remained standing for this. We followed with "Oh Canada" and the McGill yell was called for. Yale then gave a Canada yell and other colleges followed. We certainly have been received well here, and Canadians have received the most courteous treatment.

Hope all are well.
Yours truly,
J. E. LLOYD.

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ELABORATE WERE RECEPTION PLANS

Two Hundred Boy Scouts Acted As Guides To Visitors.

The following article which appeared in a Des Moines paper last Tuesday, tells of the influx of students to that city.

Eight thousand students from all quarters of the globe representing 800 American colleges and 37 countries, are surging into Des Moines to-day to attend the Student Volunteers' convention. In addition to the regular trains coming into the city, nineteen specials carrying delegates are pulling into the stations.

By ten o'clock this morning 4,000 students had been registered at the convention headquarters established in the courthouse, and the remainder are expected to be taken care of during the day.

The influx started at six o'clock, when the first trains came in. Special reception committees met the early trains and conducted the delegates to the courthouse, which had been opened early to accommodate the visitors.

At seven o'clock, 200 Boy Scouts, under the supervision of their chief, Gilbert Gendell, rushed to the aid of the reception committee. Scouts were stationed at each depot to direct the delegates and to see that they were not lost. At the courthouse, others were stationed at headquarters for relay work in meeting trains, and still others kept at the courthouse to direct delegates to various points in the city. There was hardly a student permitted to go out of the courthouse without a Boy Scout escort to his street car and give him full directions as to how to reach his rooming place.

Special trains arriving to-day were:

- 6.00 a.m.—Pennsylvania and Georgia delegations.
- 7.15 a.m.—Kansas City special.
- 7.25 a.m.—First Chicago special.
- 7.30 a.m.—Second Chicago special.
- 7.30 a.m.—Minneapolis special.
- 7.50 a.m.—New York special.
- 8.30 a.m.—St. Louis special.
- 8.45 a.m.—New York special.
- 8.50 a.m.—Illinois and Michigan.
- 9.00 a.m.—Second Illinois and Michigan special.
- 9.00 a.m.—Philadelphia and Baltimore special.
- 9.20 a.m.—Ohio special.
- 9.30 a.m.—Illinois and Indiana special.
- 10.10 a.m.—New England special.
- 10.30 a.m.—Seattle special.
- 12.30 a.m.—North and South Carolina special.
- 1.00 p.m.—Chicago special.

At the courthouse everything has been simmering down to a system by Dr. T. B. Penfield, head of the hospitality reception committee, who stands smiling but busy near the left hand door of the south entrance of the courthouse.

Before the convention opened, a card bearing a serial number was mailed to every delegate expected. To-day, the student enters the south door of the courthouse under guidance of a Boy Scout. In his hand he carries his serial number card.

He is led up the left hand side of the main floor corridor to the rotunda of the courthouse, where the deposits his luggage with special checkers, and continues up the line to a row of booths above which are huge numbers. These numbers include the numbers on his serial card, which he turns in to receive a registration badge and assign-

Macdonald

VACATION AT MAC. WAS MUCH ENJOYED

Was Both Pleasant and Profitable—Few Students Remained.

After the vacation of two weeks the students at Macdonald College re-assembled last night ready to start to-day on another term's work.

Although it is not possible for everyone to be away during the holidays, those few students who were compelled for many reasons to remain at college did not experience the dull time which they had expected at the conclusion of last term. On the contrary it is the unanimous decision that the time both pleasantly and profitably and the vacation was thoroughly enjoyed by all.

The social functions were many and varied. Thanks to the kindness of Mrs. Ilson, superintendent of residences, some very enjoyable social evenings were spent in the girls' residence when the time was devoted to games of many kinds and music. On Christmas day invitations to dinner were kindly extended to the students by Professors Bunting and Snell and other friends.

On the evening of December 31 an enjoyable New Year's party was given by Professor Lochhead, to which several members of the staff and all the students in residence were invited. The evening was spent at bridge, whist and other games and dancing. At the last stroke of the midnight hour New Year's greetings were heartily exchanged, and the party joined hands in the singing of "Auld Lang Syne." On New Year's day Mrs. Ilson entertained the students at an afternoon tea party in the reception room of the girls' residence. This was followed by a theatre party in the evening.

Besides these functions there were skating parties in the village, and also a dance in the Church of England parish hall.

ment to a room found for him several days ago.

The delegate goes around on the right hand side of the courthouse and back to the centre, where he obtains the baggage checked on the trip up. He keeps on going, and leaves the building on the right hand side of the south entrance. Just before he is out, however, a Boy Scout hops to his side, takes his room registration card and escorts him to his street car. A pause is made at the door where the delegates are given a convention hand book, a hymn book and a map of Des Moines.

Students desiring to locate members of their delegation have been informed that each delegation will be seated in sections at the Coliseum this afternoon.

Foreign students, instead of making the full rounds, are being registered in the west wing of the courthouse, where the missionaries are also directed to go.

N. W. Getman is superintendent of the checking of baggage on the main floor. Dr. Todd Sloan directs the movement of the crowd, to prevent congestion, and Thomas Sharpe is in charge of the special trouble staff quartered in the sheriff's office on the second floor.

Students who failed to receive their credentials and serial numbers are sent to the trouble department to have rooms assigned. Telegrams and special mail are also being passed out here.

STAFF CHANGES AT MACDONALD

New Appointments In Chemistry and Bacteriology During Christmas.

The Faculty of Agriculture has had two new additions to the staff during the Christmas vacation. Dr. Lochhead, lecturer in Bacteriology, is replaced by Mr. E. C. Hood, and the Chemistry department loses Mr. Hammond, who is replaced by Mr. MacCarthy.

We are glad to welcome to Macdonald Mr. E. C. Hood, who graduated from Ontario Agricultural College in 1913. Since receiving his B.S.A. he has been a member of the graduate school of Mass. Agricultural College, where he has been studying for his doctor's degree, taking Bacteriology as his major subject. During the war he served as a lieutenant, doing laboratory work in a general hospital. Mr. Hood is completing his thesis work here and pursuance of his work at Mass. Agricultural College.

Prof. J. B. MacCarthy, who has accepted the post of Asst. Professor in Chemistry, comes to us from King's College, N.S., where he occupied the chair of science. Before going to King's he taught chemistry at the Halifax High School. Mr. MacCarthy has been actively engaged in the reconstruction work at Halifax since the disaster. Judging by accounts we have read from his former students we are proud to have him with us.

General regret is felt over the loss of Mr. H. S. Hammond, who has gone to the Peerless Cereal Mills, Woodstock, Ont., as a chemist. He has been on the staff since the college opened in the autumn of 1907. His particular hobby was shooting, and he has been president of the Macdonald Rifle Club for several seasons. Amongst the valuable research work in Agricultural Chemistry carried out by Mr. Hammond is a process for the extraction of potash from felspar. Students of Macdonald past and present will always remember him for his pleasing personality and his very amusing touches of dry humor. Mr. Hammond recently refused the professorship of chemistry at Manitoba Agricultural College.

Arthur Kelsall, Agr. '18, of the Dominion Entomological Branch of Annapolis Royal, has been granted four months' leave by that department, and is spending it taking special work in chemistry at McGill.

CARVING OF MEDALLIONS.

A descendant of Count Ferdinand de Lesseps, of Panama Canal fame, has come to the front in New Orleans as an artist, a carver of medallions of historic personages. After a long experience in other pursuits, he has just found his ability to carve these medallions, and he has turned from his work as assistant curator of the State Museum, where he has been engaged since 1900, to the making of the trinkets.

The new artist's name is Albert de Lesseps. His materials are wood and plaster of Paris, his only tool a pocket knife, and his hobby the carving of the likenesses of persons who have figured in the history of Louisiana. One of the most celebrated of these is that of Marie Leveau, the last of the queens of the Voodoo-worshippers among the Negroes, whom Mr. de Lesseps knew very well. As he carved at the head of this strange woman, one day recently, he said:

"My family, and the whole de Lesseps family, was of Scottish origin, though my forebears left Scotland for France in 1690. My father was born in New Orleans, the son of a brother of Count Ferdinand de Lesseps, remembered for his futile effort to dig the Panama Canal. I was born on the Gaudet plantation, a few miles from New Orleans. After years of work as a laborer, and by study at night, I made myself able to act as assistant curator of the Louisiana State Museum, where I have been since 1900. About a year ago, my little niece asked me to make her a clay cat. I did, and with the remainder modelled the head of the old Negro woman who works for my daughter. The curator of the museum saw the model, and urged me to try others. Then I made a carving in hardened plaster of Paris, of a reproduction of the face of Napoleon I., and the curator was so pleased that he ordered a number of models of other heads in the museum. I have completed those of Blenville, Audubon, and Marie Leveau, Queen of the Voodoos, who had the last active organization of those mysterious worshippers in Louisiana."

QUEENSBURY RULES.

B. Vo—I'll never go riding again in the lame machine with that football referee.

B. Vera—Why?

B. Vo—He looked around to where I was sitting with my girl and penalized me fifteen yards for holding.—Wisconsin Sun Dial.

There once was a Freshman from Farrel Who wore loud, unbecoming apparel, Till a needy young Soph Made him take the stuff off— Now he wanders around in a barrel, —Penns. Punch Bowl.

FALSENESS OF GERMAN CENSORSHIP

Professor Kurt Muhsam Exposes Wiles of Censors, In His Book.

INGENIOUS PLAN. How the German People Received False Reports During Defeats in the War.

Those who may be interested in the methods available for producing a completely false mental perspective through the agency of the press, are recommended to study a book by Dr. Kurt Muhsam on the German censorship. He calls it "How We Were Lied To." Published in Munich, this work by a German journalist sets forth the methods of the many government agencies for moulding German public opinion during the war. Acting as correspondent of the "Weiner Tageblatt" in Germany and on the western front, Dr. Muhsam had quite unusual opportunities for seeing the completeness of official arrangements for manipulating the beliefs of the community. It must have puzzled a good many people to account for the almost complete absence of protest throughout Germany in regard to the behaviour of German troops in Belgium. This indifference is, at least partially, explained when the method of working up the legend of franc-tireur warfare by official agencies has been laid bare.

It will be news to many that, from an official point of view, there was no political censorship in the German Empire during the course of the four years' struggle. A military censorship, of course, there was, and it is interesting to trace how this agency, which is an obvious requirement of all countries at war, transformed itself again and again into political censorship of the strictest kind. The chief apparatus for the double function of censoring and influencing news and opinion was the Obersensurstelle. To this was linked up the Kriegspresseamt, working under the direct control of the German Great General Staff. Thus, sometimes on the plea of military exigencies and sometimes without it, those who were in charge of the machine would bring it to bear upon political comment and criticism as well as upon military or other news.

To trace the ramifications of this system was no light task. Mr. Muhsam names 22 official agencies for dealing with the press. In addition to the usual censorship offices attached to the War Office, the General Staff, the Admiralty and Foreign Office, power was given to the Ministries of the Colonies, Trade and Food, to prevent the appearance of unwelcome items of news. In addition, these agencies were in a position to indicate the kind of comment that was desired on the part of editorial writers and reporters. It frequently happened that an article was handed about from one censorship to another until so amended as to be useless to the newspaper concerned. Often, indeed, it was never returned to the editor. Without any reckoning of the pecuniary loss, which was considerable, one can see how the much-needed initiative of the press was sapped by this process.

To take, in the first place, the handling of military intelligence. For the most part, the German Army bulletins were reliable; there was, moreover, a censorship regulation that enemy military reports should be published in an unabridged form. But the sting of admissions that might have proved damaging to the fatherland was drawn by means of censorship "hints," and also by the elaborately worked up comment supplied by the German press through the Kriegspresseamt. As a first and capital illustration, take the Battle of the Marne. It is true that German newspapers were allowed to publish the French and English accounts more or less in full, but the "inspired" comments which followed gave such a false view of the great turning point in the war that the real facts remained almost unknown until the eve of the revolution. Nor was that all. For on one occasion the German army bulletins were deliberately composed with the object of maintaining the belief that German arms had not suffered a reverse, while the confidential instructions to editors which followed had exactly the same intent. Another instance is provided by the slowing down of the German offensive in April, 1918, when public anticipations of a final German victory had been so much encouraged by the press that it would have been dangerous to allow even a glimpse of the truth. On that occasion the censorship modified its almost invariable rule of allowing enemy army bulletins to be published. A confidential note stated that these communiques were lying, and although their reproduction was not absolutely forbidden, the press was asked voluntarily to forgo printing them, or to accompany them with special commentaries on their mendacious character.

BRITISH LACK FIELD ATHLETES

Great Scarcity Of Championship Material For This Part Of the ext Olympic Programme.

Narrow enough as is, apparently, the field from which to choose representatives of the British Isles in the running events at Antwerp next August, the material of a quality to form British teams for the other events that go to make up an athletic programme is, so far as is known, extremely small. The public schools sports of this year have, it is true, disclosed some promising talent; but these boys are unlikely to be brought up to Olympic games standard in less than a year's time except, perhaps, in one or two cases.

Even the best of the British professional coaches have had very little encouragement to pay much attention to this side of athletics since, outside school and university athletics, it is not catered for at meetings of England, or even the south of Scotland, on anything like the same proportionate scale that it is in the Highlands and in Ireland. Nevertheless some of the leading amateur exponents of jumping and weight-throwing have recently studied deeply their respective branches of athletics with the object of spreading their knowledge.

One naturally turns to the freshmen's sports at the universities for signs of new strength; but the performances in the freshmen's athletic meetings at both Oxford and Cambridge this term were not very encouraging from the point of view of field events. Cambridge proved an exception in H. M. Abrahams, the public schools champion, who cleared 21ft. 3in., an improvement of more than half a foot on his performance in the amateur championships. This is approaching 4ft. less than A. L. Gutterson's winning jump at Stockholm in 1912, but Abrahams is not at the zenith of his powers. Apart from Abrahams there are H. Halliburton, of the Surrey Athletic Club, and E. A. Southcote, an Oxford senior, both of whom are capable of doing over 22ft.

The position with regard to the high jump is more satisfactory for B. H. Baker of Liverpool is a leaper of the first rank. He won the Amateur Athletic Association championship this year at 5ft. 11in.; but had twice been successful in recent years in the same event at 6ft., and three weeks after this year's championship he won a high-jump handicap from scratch, in Manchester, at 6ft. 3 3/4in. Baker has, as a matter of fact, cleared 6ft. 4in., the height at which the last Olympic high jump was won, and some good judges believe the northerner to be capable of improving on this to the extent of an inch. T. J. Carroll, the Irish jumper who competed in the Polytechnic colors at the championships, was not seen to advantage at that meeting; but he can beat 6ft., and at that height was second to Baker in the handicap already referred to, in which he was also at scratch. Disregarding the winning height of 5ft. 9 3/4in. at the Athenian Celebration in Athens in 1906, the average height at which the Olympic high jump has been won is 6ft. 1 1/2in., while at two of the five meetings so far held it has been under 6ft.

In the strong man events, putting the weight and throwing the hammer, it looks as though the British Isles will have to rely on its former representatives almost entirely; but Sergeant Colquhoun of the North Irish Horse, who won the weight putting at the Service meeting, at 39ft. 1 1/2in., might be trained to do considerably better, as he appears to have all the essential features of a champion. Dr. R. Salisbury Woods, the old Light Blue shot-putter, who did 40ft. 2 1/2in. in the amateur championship this year, wherein he was second, and who won the inter-varsity shot put at 41ft. 1in. in 1914, has probably reached the zenith of his powers, and a similar remark must apply to Tom Nicholson, of the West of Scotland Harriers, who would not be likely to beat 42ft., as against the mean winning put in the Olympic game of 45ft. 7 3/4in.

In this event the sequence of winning distances is in a constantly ascending scale, ranging from 36ft. 2in. in 1896 to 50ft. 4in. in 1912, and it is practically certain that the standard in the future will be very high. Similar remarks apply to the hammer throwing. The mean winning distance of four meetings, the event was not included in the original gathering, is 171ft. 4in., the last and best effort being Mat McGrath's 179ft. 7 1/2in. Here again Nicholson, who is more at home with the hammer than the weight, is the best known man; but he has been taking part in open competition so many years that no great improvement in his form may be expected, and his best is about 7ft. less than the average just quoted.

There have been a few spasmodic efforts to foster javelin and discus throwing amongst athletes in the United Kingdom and Ireland; but they have each come to naught, except in Ireland, where the discus has retained a certain amount of favor. P. Quinn was for some time the best performer, but P. J. Birmingham seems now to be about the leading man and is good for a throw of 116ft. or thereabouts. The Olympic event has been won with a considerably less distance than that

but not since 1900. This is one of the events in which amateur assistance will probably have to be relied on for technical instruction; but it is available, if only some more promising material can be unearthed.—Christian Science Monitor.

THE CRESCOGRAPH.

The time has come, apparently, when one can see the grass grow, thanks to Sir Jagadis Chandra Bose of India; at any rate, Sir Jagadis, the other day, exhibited the growth of a plant to a British audience gathered in the council chamber of the India Office in London, and presumably his invention for transforming that natural process into a visible and moving spot of light on a screen in a darkened room would apply to the growth of a blade of grass. The crescograph, as the Indian savant's invention is called, uses such things as a magnetic lever, an astatic needle, and a small mirror, to such remarkable effect, though mysterious enough to most people, that the highest power of the microscope is multiplied about 100,000 times; and so the spot of light, which is the visible reflection of the growth of the plant going on that many times faster, appears to be in motion. So, too, which is the practical purpose of the invention, one can observe what retards the growth and what accelerates it, and agriculture is expected to profit.

WHOLESALE ART.

Simply to stretch the canvas, says Jesse Lynch Williams, describing in Scribner's Magazine how Jules Guerin painted the decorations for the Lincoln Memorial Building in Washington, required eight men, which is less surprising when one realizes that each figure in the groups Mr. Guerin was about to paint is a good deal larger than the painter himself. One agrees with the writer that, although such details are not necessary to art appreciation, it is interesting to know that the two unpainted canvases cost \$400 apiece, and that when the artist finished his work the paint he had used added 150 pounds to their weight. And because the paintings will be somewhat exposed to weather, the paint was mixed with wax, in a way which chemical analysis shows was done to weatherproof painting when the ancient kings of Egypt were erecting memorial buildings.

A POLITICAL VIEW.

"What do you think of the two dandies?"

"Well, the more I think of it the more pleased I am that only one of them can be elected."—Michigan Gargoyle.

INGENUITY.

Guest—Waiter, this steak is like leather and the knife is dull.

Waiter—You might stop the knife on the steak.—Michigan Gargoyle.

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PARLIAMENTARY NEWS

The following statement has been given to the "Daily" as being the authentic expression of one of the leading parties inaugurated at the "Mock Parliament." The "Daily" will publish from time to time developments which may take place in the political situation from the viewpoint of each individual party.

The whips of the Progressive party have not been idle judging by the elaborate organization perfected by them during the Christmas holidays. Departments have been created to attend to the various branches of the political work and all of them report great progress in preparation for the first session of parliament.

The lists of supporters to the party show that the Progressives will have a large majority when the first session is opened and the work of carrying on the government will be sure to fall on their shoulders. The opening of the session will most likely be about two weeks from now and everything will be in readiness to accommodate the largest attendance ever seen at a parliament since its inception at McGill.

The platform printed below was given out yesterday by the chief whips of the Progressive party. It was prepared after several conferences during the past few weeks and has the appearance of being the result of careful study of present day conditions in Canada. While it does not show any tendency to radicalism, it includes all of the reforms conceded by sane thinkers to be necessary at the present time for the proper advancement of the country.

PANEL I.

I.—THE FRANCHISE.
(a) Proportional Representation.
(b) Partial adoption of Initiative, Referendum and Recall.
II.—Levy on Capital to pay off War Debt.

III.—TAXATION—

(a) on incomes.
(b) on luxuries.
(c) on inherited fortunes.

PANEL II.

I.—DOMINION EDUCATION ACT—

(a) proper pay to teachers.
(b) State support of universities.
(c) Government scholarships of all kinds.

II.—STRINGENT RESTRICTIONS UPON IMMIGRATION.

III.—NATIONAL INSURANCE—
Old age, sickness, widows with children, unemployment, etc.

IV.—Housing Reform.

V.—Municipal ownership of all public utilities and all services essentially monopolistic in nature.

VI.—All treaties to be passed by Parliament.

VII.—Absolute support of the League of Nations.

VIII.—Reform of the Senate.

IX.—Government control of liquor traffic.

PANEL III.

LABOR LEGISLATION.

I.—Whitley Report — Increasing share in control.

II.—Eight hour day.

III.—Rest of one day and a half a week.

IV.—Minimum wage.

V.—Establishment of Labor Bureau.

VI.—Abolition of Child Labor.

VII.—The Right of Collective Bargaining.

PREDESTINED SUCCESS OF THE ANNUAL

No Plitudinous Reverberations Of Mediocrity.

PHENOMENAL PAGES.

Prizes Will Be Awarded Those Who Excel In Drawings.

As the Annual approaches completion, it outstrips the most sanguine hopes and naive ambitions of the Board. It represents a rejuvenescence of enthusiasm, a solidification of campus aspirations. The Annual will not this year, as it was during the war, be merely the apology for a dreary session, but the volume (nearly twice the size of former ones) will be a complete and accurate record of the first entirely post-war year of McGill.

Its collaborators have surpassed themselves. The artists have displayed a marvellous variety of designs, which range in subject matter from figures drawn with the ingenuity and simplicity of the Egyptians to — well, the multitude of extremes are confounding in their diversity. The "litteratures" pride themselves on the deftness with which they turn their phrases, and the photographers have discovered a new and more life-like pose for the youth and beauty of McGill. As regards the photographs — not all of them have been taken in studios. There are to be some very formidable surprises contained in this year's Annual.

A great deal of consideration has been given this year to the technical necessities of the publication. Accordingly, materials have been secured which will give the best and most finished expression to art work. The cloth for binding has already been secured, not without difficulty be it said. It is of a rare and pleasing shade. And, finally, the whole work has been entrusted to two firms famed for their craftsmanship, especially in work of this type.

STARTLING STATISTICS.

(As they appear in the leading and misleading periodicals.)

No. 666—Do you know that all the sleepers of the Penn. R. R. if placed end to end, would form a daisy chain around the continent of Africa, and there would be enough left over to make toothpicks for the entire Swedish Army?

No. 667—In 1918 seventy people died in the village of Short Wind, Okla. Gasp when we tell you that at that death rate there are now three living people in the U.S.A.

No. 668—After questioning the poker players of America it was found that the annual amount of money won at the game exceeds the amount lost by enough to supply the Chinese Empire with platinum chopsticks.

No. 669—Can you believe that the gowns used by the Ziegfeld chorus for one year alone would make a pair of pajamas for a full grown man?—Harvard Lampoon.

YOU SAY YOU LOVE A BRUNETTE?

I thought I loved a dark brunette, And so I did, I swear, Until upon my butter dish I found a strand of hair!

The strand was beautiful as the night, It might have graced a queen, But little was it qualified To profit marginally.

As heart and stomach are allied, It turned my warm love cold— I left off courting drowsome Ruth For one with hair of gold.

Now this is why I much prefer The second choice, you see; Her hair, if lost in oleo, Might pass unknown to me.

—Carolina Tar Baby.

SARCASM.

Father (sternly)—Young man, I saw you put your arm around my daughter last night.

YOUTH—I suppose you noticed how she struggled, too.—Stanford Chaparral.

BOTH IN THE SAME NOTION.

"What are you going to do?" she asked meekly as he slowed down the car.

"Kiss you," he answered boldly.

"That's what I thought." (Business of brakes).—Ohio Sun Dial.

A GIVE-AWAY.

Visitor—What lovely furniture, Johnny—Yes, I think the man we bought it from is sorry now he sold it; anyway he's always calling.—Yale Record.

GREAT!

"It's great to be on the water-wagon."

"How's that?"

"It goes so slow you can stop off every block, get a drink, and catch up with it."—Dartmouth Jack-o'-Lantern.

MYSTERY OF MONEY VALUES THAT RISE AND FALL EXPLAINED

Gold price will depend upon the measures which are taken to regulate the future issue of paper currency, and Gold has been sold for export during the past week at the exceptionally high price of 103s. 6d. per fine ounce, says a special writer in The London Times. This compares with the normal price of 58s., the equivalent of 77s. 10½d. per standard ounce (the standard ounce is made up of 11-12 of fine gold and 1-12 of alloy), which is the price the mint pays for gold for coinage purposes.

The difference between 58s. per ounce and 103s. per ounce, which gold is now realizing, is the difference between the value of gold money and paper money. 58s. of gold money being the equivalent of 195s. of paper money. The English coinage act of 1870 fixes the weight of gold contained in the sovereign at 113.001 grains of fine (pure) gold or 123.274 grains of standard gold. Thus every troy ounce of standard gold contains sufficient gold to make £3 17s. 10½d. of gold sovereigns, and one ounce of pure gold makes £4 5s. worth of sovereigns. The weight of gold in a sovereign being fixed by law, the price of gold must necessarily also be fixed, and it cannot be changed except by legislation. Put in another way, the price of gold, in gold, of one ounce of gold is one ounce of gold.

In the following table are given the foreign equivalents, in gold, of the British sovereign as fixed by the respective mint laws of the different gold standard countries:

France and the Latin Union	25fr. 22
Denmark and Scandinavia	21-18k. 15
Germany	21-18k. 15
Spain	21-20m. 42
Holland	21-20p. 22
Austria	21-18k. 10
United States	21-24.46k. 02
Argentina	21-24.90k. 01
Uruguay	21-24.90k. 01

It should be clearly understood these are the prices in foreign gold (not paper) currencies of one English gold sovereign. These prices are fixed, and can only be altered by law. They represent the mint par of exchange, and with gold freely obtainable in these countries these values can fluctuate within only very narrow limits, since if, for instance, the New York exchange fell, to say, \$175, it would be cheaper to send gold to the United States and get \$156½ for each sovereign's worth of gold (123.274 grains standard) than to pay £1 here for only \$175 in New York.

Output of Paper Money.

But the exchange value of currencies fluctuates enormously if the currency is inconvertible paper—i.e. paper money not readily convertible into gold. During the five war years all the principal countries of the world have been making paper money in enormous quantities, with the result that in these countries the amount of paper currency has, in the aggregate, been increased about five times, as the following table shows:

Notes in Circulation		
Present figures, 5 years ago.		
England—		
Currency notes.	£238,331,990	£38,500,000
Bk. of Eng. notes.	85,700,000	38,100,000
U.S.—		
U.S. notes.	789,000,000	270,000,000
Bk. of France.	1,487,000,000	375,000,000
Bk. of Germany.	2,100,000,000	945,000,000
Italy.	118,000,000	14,700,000
Bk. of Spain.	151,000,000	78,000,000
Bk. of Sweden.	41,500,000	15,000,000
Bk. of Japan.	121,000,000	39,000,000
Bk. of Denmark.	24,200,000	17,500,000
Bk. Norway.	23,300,000	7,400,000
Swiss National Bank.	37,500,000	18,000,000
Netherlands Bank.	56,200,000	30,100,000
Totals.	£5,908,000,000	£1,202,800,000

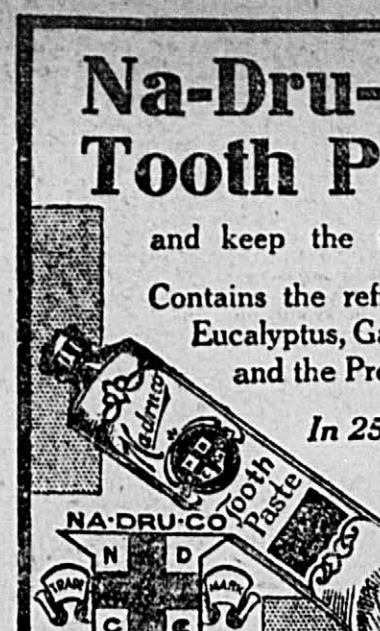
Fall in Value of Paper.

Thus we have in the 12 principal countries of Europe, Japan and the United States about £5,914,000,000 of paper money, as against £1,201,800,000 at the end of 1914, when the printing press had already got actively to work and increased the total as at the end of 1913 by something like 500 millions. As the reserve of gold of the state banks in the same period has increased from £575,000,000 to £1,108,000,000, it follows that the proportion of gold to paper has fallen heavily. In the countries where the excess is very marked it is of less value than gold money. At the present time £1 of English paper currency is worth in American gold money only \$4.014, though £1 of English gold money is always worth in American gold money, £4.866, a value which is fixed by the respective mint laws of the two countries. There can be no change in the gold price of the English gold sovereign except by law, but the value of the English paper pound, so long as it is inconvertible into gold on demand, fluctuates according to the supply of paper pounds.

A buyer of gold here by shipping it to New York gets \$4.866 for every £1, because the gold contents of both is the same; but he can sell the dollars for paper pounds at \$4.014, and the difference between the two prices, about 21 per cent., represents the shipper's profit. This is what the gold producers are now doing under the arrangement made with the Bank of England in July. A £1 currency note is worth in American gold dollars, at the present rate of exchange, less than 16s. Thus for every sovereign's worth of gold that a South African gold producer sends to America he can purchase more than a £1 currency note; in fact, he gets about 24s. in currency notes for each sovereign's worth of gold.

Effect of Indian Embargo.

The paper price of gold would probably be much higher than it is were the embargo on private exports of gold to India abolished. At the present time the Indian government acquires all the gold imported into India, and it fixes the price paid in rupees, according to the discount on sterling in New York. At present, it is paying 11 rupees 2 annas for the sovereign, which at 2s. 2d. to the rupee is equivalent to 24s. 14½d. per sovereign. But towards the end of October the price of gold in the



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Indian bazaars was 17 rupees to the sovereign, and at an earlier date it had been 20 rupees. Taking the rupee in October at 2s., the paper price of gold in India was 34s. per sovereign. It is obvious that if the Indian market were freed then the gold available in the market each week would be sold to India. This would result in a reduction of gold shipments to New York, and cause the American exchange to fall still further. The Indian embargo on gold imports therefore tends to reduce the real difference between the value of gold and paper money.

Prospects of the Gold Market.

In the United States there is no difference between the value of the paper currency and the gold currency, since the former is convertible into the latter. The paper price of gold can only exceed the gold price in those countries where the supply of paper money is so much in excess of the supply of gold as to render it impossible to make the former freely convertible. An appreciation of the bearing of these points may help the public to realize that the rise in the paper price of gold is due to the excess issue of paper money.

It is difficult to say how long the paper price of gold will continue to be higher than the gold price. For a period of four years after the close of the Napoleonic wars the paper price of gold was higher than the mint price. How long it will now remain above the thereby to set some limit on further credit expansion. The funding of the floating debt and the stoppage of government borrowing will reduce the demand for currency and facilitate the restoration of a free gold market—the convertibility of the note. When the paper currency note is freely convertible the premium on gold will automatically disappear. In currency reform, and consequent credit restriction, lies the real cure of profiteering, for profiteering, such as we have witnessed during the war, arose out of, and was actually rendered possible by, the inflation of the currency.

A Student Marvel

Edmond Moore Hamilton, of New Castle, Pa., must be considered when the nation is handing out its laurels for college entrance at a youthful age. This New Castle boy was graduated from the four year college of Springfield and this fall, just fourteen years of age, entered Westminster College at New Wilmington, becoming a member of the freshman class and maintaining his record as an excellent student. He has been a member of the college's advanced classes in an astonishing manner.

Only recently young Hamilton amazed the college faculty and student body in the physiology educational test given to the freshman class of the institution. It was an intelligence test similar to those given in the army and was given to first year students in Pennsylvania colleges under the direction of a committee appointed by a section of the Year College Association of the State, the examinations being given simultaneously in all Pennsylvania schools of advanced standing.

It was a general all around information test, every conceivable character. There were 168 questions divided into six general groups. The students were given half an hour to answer. The final result showed that this fourteen-year-old New Castle freshman was at the head of the entire class with a score of 154 out of a possible 168 points.

This remarkable feat of the boy is very interesting, and it is not abnormal. He plays football, basketball, baseball and a good game of tennis.

Fuel Oil For Liners

The vogue of fuel oil is still expanding, and every week brings new evidence of it. The great liner Aquitania is to be converted from coal to oil. This is merely an incident, and it is predicted that all large British passenger liners will sooner or later adopt liquid fuel.

The question of the supply of such fuel is very interesting, and this is developing from week to week. The view taken by the London Times' writer has been that this supply will be adequate for years to come, but that the era of cheap oil fuel is passing by. One of the most notable series of events in this connection recently has been the completion by the Mexican Eagle Oil Company of three wells in the Naranjos field of Mexico with a total daily output, if they are allowed to flow, of about 180,000 to 200,000 barrels. Str Marcus Samuel puts the capacity of these wells at a total of 20,000 tons daily. If that is so, he is reckoning



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rather more than six barrels to the ton, which would indicate a heavy oil. Most Mexican oil is heavy, but it is by no means a bad fuel oil, especially considering its price. Readers hardly need to be informed that the British Admiralty have been large purchasers of Mexican oil fuel. Meanwhile, the large oil groups of the world are as quickly as possible pushing ahead the establishment of oil fuel stations at convenient points along ocean routes.

Quebec's Housing Scheme

In Quebec a Housing Act has been passed, a provincial housing scheme has been prepared and a Director of Housing has been appointed. The Quebec scheme conforms more strictly to the Federal scheme than the schemes in any other provinces. Practically all the recommendations of the Federal Government have been introduced into the Quebec scheme in a mandatory form. The appointment of Dr. Nadeau as Director of Housing is significant of the importance which the province attaches to the promotion of housing schemes in the form of Garden Suburbs and with proper town planning provisions. For many years Dr. Nadeau has been an active worker in town planning and housing reform in Quebec. Housing Commissions have been appointed in Montreal, Hull and other cities. Although Quebec is the

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only eastern province without a Town Planning Act it has introduced town planning provisions in its housing scheme and the intention is to pass a Town Planning Act at the present session of the legislature.—Commission of Conservation for Canada.

Mrs. Caroline Stovin, of Connaught-square, Hyde Park W., who left estate of the value of £19,147, bequeathed £10,000 to Rugby School.

An honorary chaplain to the King, the Rev. J. G. McCormick, who is vicar of St. Michael's, Chester-square, has been appointed Dean of Manchester.

Police-sergeant A. Richardson, of Kingston-on-Thames, who is retiring from the force after twelve years' service, has served some 50,000 summons.

Two battleships, Duncan and Canopus, and four cruisers, Endymion, Poncefraft, Juno and Patrol, have been placed on the sale list at Chatham.

Mrs. Vanderbilt has been awarded the Legion of Honor in recognition of her work as a Red Cross nurse and an organizer of military hospitals during the war.

EINSTEIN THEORY OF 'CURVED SPACE'

Princeton's Views—Director Of Observatory Makes Statement.

Declaring that the observations of Sir F. W. Dyson and Dr. A. C. Crommelin, which have attracted wide attention as substantiating the Einstein theory of "curved space" to be the "greatest achievement and discovery in gravitational astronomy," Prof. H. N. Russell, director of the Princeton observatory, further added in a recent interview that the "dependence of light on gravitation has now been fully established in physics."

While at first glance this discovery tends to upset preconceived notions, Professor Russell quoted R. S. Everling, a mathematical authority here, to show that it does not run counter to previous theories, but calls for a higher process of mathematics for its proof than the layman is familiar with. That there is a difference of opinion among physicists in regard to this discovery was evidenced by the answer given by W. F. Magie, Ph.D., Henry professor of physics, to the question of how the investigation fits in with established thought. He said: "The mind cannot grasp the conception of 'curved space' involving, as it does, the fourth spatial dimension. Dr. Einstein's theories were produced in the thick of the war, and, in common with most thinkers and physicists on this side of the water, I have not had time to 'think my way through' them. But I can say readily that the published reports will be accepted largely by those whose leanings are toward

the metaphysical aspects of the universe, the philosophers; while the realist will be hard to convince."

In an attempt to make the subject intelligible to the ordinary citizen, Professor Russell explained that in order to grasp it one would have to imagine a sphere with no edges, corresponding to the new idea of a "twist" in space. Not being able to go outside of such a sphere, the only means of demonstrating its shape would be by measurements of triangles on its surface, followed by the application of well-known mathematical formulas. He described Dr. Einstein's theory as the first to take into account light in relation to gravitation, and also electro-magnetic phenomena, of which light is one example. Professor Russell has just returned from a meeting of the National Astronomical Society at New Haven, where he participated in a discussion of the Einstein theory.

Regarding the accuracy of the conclusions of the Prague professor, as substantiated by the British observations taken in South America, he emphasized the experience of Messrs. Dyson and Crommelin, and told of the elaborate precautions to insure accuracy. "For months the scientific world has been waiting for the observations taken during the eclipse. Although the amount of shift of the stars' rays towards the sun is small, not more than two seconds of arc at most, the delicacy of the instruments used would be sufficient to detect a bond of a half-second's arc."